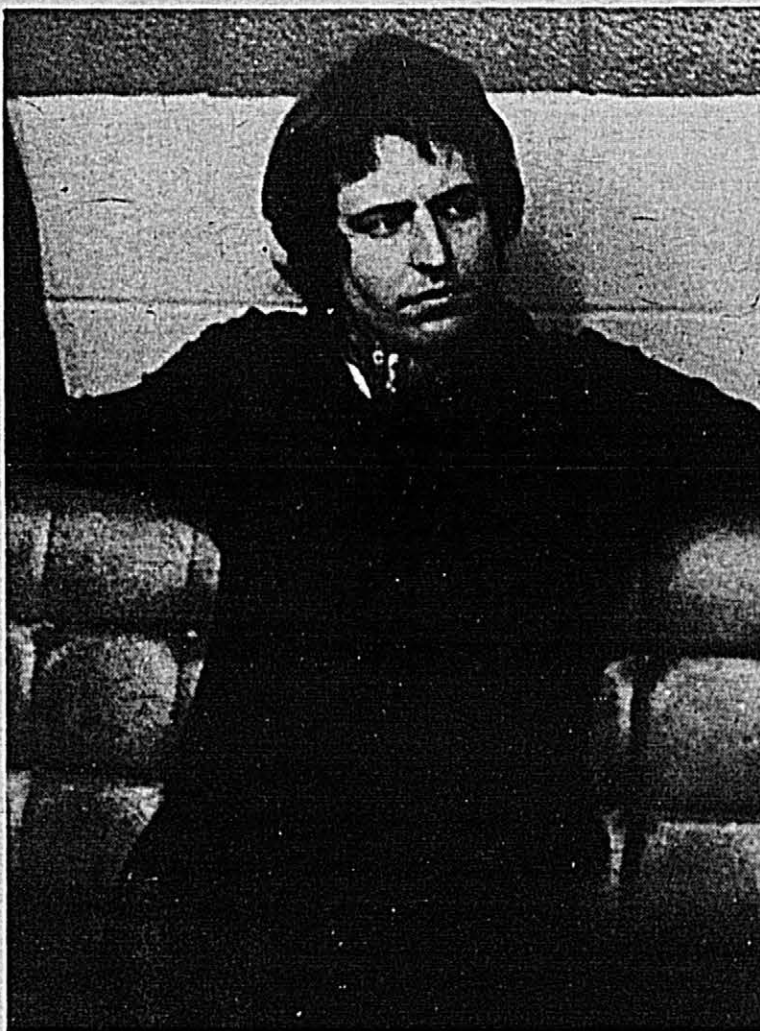




MCGILL DAILY

VOL. 64 NO. 68

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1975

3 CENTS

Second union unlikely

by Bonnie Price

A representative of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU) said yesterday that due to Quebec Labour Board regulations, he doubted the McGill University Non-Academic Staff Association (MUNASA) could ever become an accredited union.

The Quebec Labour Board requires that union membership be open only to employees and not to "a person who, in the opinion of the investigating commissioner, is employed as manager, superintendent, foreman, or representative of the employer in his relations with his employees."

According to the Labour Board, the criteria for being a manager include the following: access to confidential information; right to discharge, hire, and fire; right to suspend employees; involvement with determining management's policy; right to demote, promote, and transfer employees on their own authority; responsible for allowing employees time-off and leaves of absence; handling of confidential reports on employees; enjoying special privileges that rank-and-file employees don't have.

Interviewed by the Daily, Pete

Curtis of the CNTU said that NUMOTE (National Union of McGill Office and Technical Employees) and MUNASA apparently have different constituencies. While NUMOTE caters to rank-and-file employees only, MUNASA is open to higher echelon people. As the names indicate, NUMOTE, claims to represent "office and technical workers," while MUNASA says it represents "non-academic staff."

Curtis suggested that employees' interests cannot be protected if their union also represents the interests of their bosses.

According to Curtis, NUMOTE would have no trouble receiving accreditation from the Quebec Ministry of Labour if it had the required number of members.

Accreditation requirements include having a constitution, officers, and members who represent a certain type of employee.

Although the Daily reporter was excluded from MUNASA's annual general meeting last week, several of the 71 people (out of 900 registered members) who attended said that discussion centred around "syndical-

ization." The Daily did not find out if the question of managers in an employees' organization and MUNASA's ties with the administration was discussed.

Curtis said he thought it "highly unlikely" that MUNASA would request affiliation with the CNTU. If this were to happen however, Curtis said that the decision on admitting MUNASA would have to be made in consultation with CNTU-affiliated NUMOTE.

According to a NUMOTE statement sent to the Daily, NUMOTE has affiliated itself with the CNTU and is seeking union accreditation because "only an accredited union can participate as a strong and equal partner with the McGill administration in writing a collective agreement to determine such essentials as salaries and working conditions."

The statement goes on to say, "It is only with the strength of a union that workers at other Quebec universities have been able to obtain a decent salary, job security, assured seniority, accurate and fair job descriptions, maternity leave, paid overtime, and other fringe benefits which we at McGill do not have."

Woodhouse appeals firing

by Andrew Plank

An education professor dismissed last November because of budget cutbacks will appeal a recent Board of Governors' decision to let his dismissal stand.

Professor Howard Woodhouse was hired last September to replace a professor on a two-year study leave. His contract is being terminated at the end of this school year.

The Board of Governors recently accepted a Senate resolution to rescind all dismissals for budgetary reasons. But the board's decision did not include a resolution from the Faculty of Education asking that equal consideration be given to dismissed professors like Woodhouse being paid from money sources such as sabbatical leave funds. The board rescinded only the dismissal of professors paid from faculties' base budgets.

Woodhouse said that he simply wants equity with other professors. "This is the reason I received the unanimous support of my colleagues," he said.

He said the Board's decision not to include the Education Faculty's resolution in the final statement was an oversight. "They have considered that my case is not included in the Senate resolution on budget cuts," Woodhouse said, "but

they're afraid to back down because this might set a precedent."

Vice-Principal Eigil Pedersen said the Senate resolution referred only to the base budget and not to other university budgets. He said that Woodhouse was only given a one-year contract because study leave decisions are made on an annual basis. Pedersen said that to grant Woodhouse "moral tenure" after one year would set a precedent by which the quality of education might deteriorate.

In a statement in Ed Post, the student publication of the education faculty, Woodhouse states that his case raises general issues that should be brought to the attention of the university community. He writes that these include the non-replacement of three staff positions in the education faculty where teaching loads are already heavier than in any other faculty; the "secretive mode of decision making in the faculty and university at large;" and "the more general political or socio-economic reasons for cutting the Faculty of Education's budget while channeling one quarter of a million dollars of base funds in to the Faculty of Management. It is for these reasons that my struggle is part and parcel of a more general struggle against education cutbacks."

Women gain centre

by Sarah Binder

A drop-in centre for women at McGill is scheduled to open next week. "The centre, which is going to be called A Room of One's Own, will offer women at McGill a place to get together," said Laurie Fox, president of the Women's Union.

The centre got its start at the open meeting called by the Women's Union last December. The centre will be open to men, but "its focus will be on women, a place where they can feel important in male-dominated McGill," said Fox.

Its aim is "to organize women at McGill, women in Medicine, Law and Nursing who don't have

much contact with each other. We hope to keep in touch by inviting representatives of the different faculties to the centre."

The centre will have a library offering books, magazines and clippings that will be of interest to women. It will also direct women seeking information to resource centres in the Montreal community. Consciousness-raising groups will be started and a speakers' programme is planned.

Of the \$8,000 given to the Women's Union by Students' Society, the centre has been allocated approximately \$1,500 towards the purchase of books and magazines. Fox is looking

forward to "input from women who use the centre, even once it's set up physically, as to ideas about what else is needed."

The centre hopes to stay open during the summer with the help of an Opportunities for Youth (OFY) grant.

"The centre needs women to help run it, and we're also asking for donations of pamphlets and literature in French," said Fox.

The centre is located in rooms 457-458 of the Union, and will be open from 10-4, Monday to Friday. People interested in further information or who want to work with the centre should contact Laurie Fox at the Women's Union.

Today

Society of the Sigma Xi:
Dr. Derek Winstanley, Environment Canada-FAO (West Africa), will speak on "Climatic changes and the world food situation." Ballroom, Faculty Club, 8:00 pm. Students welcome.

WAA:
Second day of the WAA Swim Marathon. It is still not too late. Come on over to Currie or Weston and get in the swim!

Women's Union:
Meeting at 7 pm in our new beautiful central Women and the Arts conference and other interesting matters to be discussed.

Women's Badminton Club:
Practice, 4-5:30 pm in the Currie Gym. All welcome.

Alpha Gamma Delta:
Take a break at Alpha Gamma Delta. Coffee 3-5. 3563 University St. Apt. 10.

Student Services:
Identity Symposium—Dr. Vivian Rakoff, Psychiatrist and Professor at the University of Toronto will speak on "Identity as a Social Luxury." Union ballroom at noon. Films to be shown are "To See Or Not To See," 2 pm; "In A Box," 2:15 pm; "Feeling Of Rejection," 2:20 pm; "Rosemary Sullivan," 2:40 pm; "Human Relations," 3:30 pm—all in Union 327.

Debating Union:
Practice and more details on exhibition debating this term. Union B42 at 7:30 pm.

Workers' Support Committee:
Regular meeting at 6 pm in Union 123.

Transcendental Meditation:
Introductory lecture in Leacock 116 at 1 pm.

DRUGS: Their Nature, Action and Use:
Are you interested? Introduction today. No pre-requisites necessary. All welcome. McIntyre Med. bldg., room 1345, 6 pm.

Ping Pong Tournament:
Prizes and lots of fun. Sigma Chi Fraternity, 3581 University at 8 pm.

Middle East Study Group:
Third weekly meeting, 8 pm at 3460 Stanley. Coffee served.

Amnesty International:
General meeting for all members and interested humanitarians. 3483 Stanley, at 7:30 pm

McGill Christian Fellowship:
Arthur Sheffield will speak on "Christian Anxiety." Union 27, at 1 pm.

Winter Carnival:
Join in Campus Happenings for Carnival Week. Sign up for events in Union B24.

Chinese Students' Society:
Chinese Cultural Festival Film Show on "Education and Communes in China." To be followed by a discussion. Leacock 26 at 8 pm.

Caribbean Students' Association:
First general meeting at 7:30 pm in Union 307. Discussion is to concern the Caribbean festival week-end—accommodation for visiting students and other exciting events. All cast for the Caribbean play, please be present at this meeting as we will have a brief meeting afterwards. All urged to attend.

What's What

FORUM

A group of political scientists will talk on "The latest developments in the Middle East," Thursday, February 6 in L12, 4 pm.

WOMEN'S UNION

Women artists interested in exhibiting their work during Women and Arts conference March 12-14 should leave their name and number in the Women's Union box in Students' Society. Work must be submitted before March 1. Call 849-0300 for details.

EAST ASIAN STUDIES

Prof. H. Chao will speak on contemporary Chinese social conditions and the state of the news media in China. Friday, February 7 at 2 pm in SBB301.

WINTER CARNIVAL

Discover the joys and rewards for working on winter carnival! Volunteers are needed for all events. 392-8911.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA WOMEN'S FRATERNITY

Discover what "fraternity" means, starting tomorrow Wednesday, February 5 and continuing through February 12, at 548 Millon, Apt. 2. Phone 288-6542 and check the Daily for details.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Meeting to discuss course evaluation, Wednesday, February 5 at 3 pm in L632. All invited.

FENCING CLUB

First term fencing classes will continue at same hour on same days. The women will fence for the Carson Trophy on Thursday, February 13. The men's novice trophy on Tuesday, February 18.

MCGILL OUTING CLUB

Night ski trip this Thursday, February 6 to Mont Tremblant. Bus leaves Roddick Gates at 5 pm. Ski equipment may be kept in Union 416 (open 9 am-4:45 pm) Tickets \$5 at Union box office.

WAA INTRAMURAL ICE HOCKEY

Schedule for Wednesday, February 5: 7:30 Med vs. Arts & Sc; 8:15 Ed vs. P & OT; 9:00 Med vs. Management; 9:45 Ed vs. Res & Frats.

PHILIP BERRIGAN

Political activist Berrigan will speak on "The Plight of Political Prisoners in the USSR" on Thursday, February 6 at 8:30 pm in L132.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

Cultural Week exhibition of Chinese stamps and pictures in Redpath Library and a talk by Prof. H. Chao in Mandarin "We can go home now" Friday, February 7 at 8 pm in L29.

INTRAMURAL DEBATE

Resolved: "The right to determine the contents of one's own mind is second only to the right to life itself" on Saturday, February 15 at 9 am. Details from Debating Union office.

HELLENIC ASSOCIATION

Musical evening with refreshments Friday, February 7 at 6:30 pm in Arts 136. Everyone cordially invited.

MALAYSIAN-SINGAPORE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION Presents

Fabulous 8 course Chinese New Year Dinner
Wong Kung Restaurant (Chinatown)
Feb. 8th (Sat.) — 7:00 p.m. sharp
\$3.00 (member)
\$4.00 only (non-member) (Tickets limited to first 90 people)
For tickets call Michael Tan at 842-0921
and
Exotic Dance by popular demand ("Kan Cooperation") at 9 p.m. Union B26-27.

PROFESSOR ELIEZER JAFFE

- Hebrew University School of Social Work.
- Director of the Department of Family and Community Services of the Jerusalem Municipality 1970-1972.
- Founding member of the Israel Civil Rights Association 1971.

will speak on:

THE OTHER WAR—POVERTY IN ISRAEL

Wednesday, February 5th at 8 P.M.
Leacock, Room 26, McGill University

HILLEL STUDENT SOCIETY

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Identity Symposium

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FEBRUARY 3RD-7TH, 1975

INFORMATION 392-5305

Program 12:00 to 2:00 pm

TODAY

"Identity as a Social Luxury"

.....Dr. Vivian Rakoff

Psychiatrist
Radio & Television Personality

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5TH

"Architecture as Social Change"

.....Dr. Ronald Beckman

Director - Research & Design Institute
(R.E.D.E.)
Providence, R.I.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6TH

"Ethnicity & Exploitation"

.....Dr. Marie-Andree Bertrand

Professor of Criminology
Ex-Commissioner of Le Dain Commission
Juanita Westmoreland-Traore
Lawyer, professor, University of Montreal

FRIDAY, FEB. 7TH

"Ascription in Identity Formation"

.....Dr. Edgar Z. Friedenberg

ISRAEL

Psychologist
Educator, Author

AUDIO-VISUAL SHOWINGS DAILY 2:00 to 4:00 PM

Admission Free



Reviews

Technology —our goal?

by David H. Levy

2001: A Space Odyssey, showing at the Kent Theatre. When it first appeared in 1968, Space Odyssey was hailed as the first big movie to get stoned on, write a thesis about, or start a cult for. Seven years later this same movie still attracts a narrower but devoted audience.

At the time, Hollywood tried to downplay this film. After pouring over ten million dollars into its production (the same amount as the cost of the largest observatory in the United States), and then finding that its appeal was restricted, the Motion Picture Academy found fit to give it an award only for "best special effects". Although these special effects are what draw the largest proportion of its present viewers, the film has a lot to say about what has and what could happen to our society.

Opening with a long silent sequence called "The Dawn of Man" the movie portrays two groups of apes fighting each other. It is interesting that the film simply assumes that the apes will instinctively fight rather than share. Then, "civilization," as we connote the term in North American Society, develops with the aid of a monolith that had been planted by some remote group of alien beings who are, according to Arthur C. Clarke, interested only in developing friendly relationships with other races across the Universe.

If this is really the case, a puzzle arises which the movie fails to explain. If the monolith is planted to teach, why should its first "lesson" be in the use of war? A remote civilization dedicated to friendship is unlikely to teach a less advanced society to kill itself off.

One thing neither the monolith nor anything else could do, however, would be to improve communication, and this, through incredible waste of silent film footage, is amply demonstrated early in the film. The apes talk to each other in short grunts, while four million years later their descendants talk to each other in equally short but meaningless terms. The people in 2001 have no more

to say to each other than did the apes; they only do it in more sophisticated ways. Surely the inane conversations that Dr. Floyd has with his scientific and political colleagues are meant to remind us once again of the silent era of the "dawn of man."

There is another parallel. In only two parts of the movie is any emotion shown. The apes are so frightened by the sudden appearance of the monolith that they touch it with caution and reverence. But the men gazing at the monolith on the moon touch it unemotionally, out of a sort of passing interest. It is Hal, the computer on the Jupiter mission, who shows the only other evidence of emotion in the whole film.

Hal represents both the cause and the effect of a highly technological society. As a computer, Hal had to be programmed, and in an interview the astronauts did not know whether the state of computer art had reached the point where any computer could display any emotional response. They could only say that Hal had been programmed to talk as if he had genuine feelings. It was too late, however, when his true colour emerged: not only did he have emotions but he was the only member of the crew to have emotions.

The frightening thing about Space Odyssey is that the conditions that supposedly exist then really do exist, in more primitive form, now. Governments keep secrets and readily program their computers to have an incredible amount of knowledge about the citizens that these governments are supposed to serve. Some of this "information" is erroneous, in fact or in bias, and the ability of the computers of today to "talk" to each other can cause such a piece of misinformation that could hurt someone to spread around the country in a second.

It is our so-called advanced technology that has allowed states to amass such incredible control. In "Space Odyssey" this control has gone out of all proportion, and it takes a "fast idiot" computer to realize that if a society is allowed to be controlled by its technology, it will destroy itself.



Judy LaMarsh speaks on female identity

Women no longer wish to conform to roles defined by men, Judy LaMarsh told the opening day audience at this week's McGill Symposium on "Identity."

Speaking on "Female Identity in a Male World" LaMarsh said that to challenge society's definition of a woman's role is to experience an identity crisis and to question one's whole existence.

As a successful woman in a

male dominated world, she feels under constant pressure not to act as a woman. "I am accused of being a woman, so that when I react as a woman it is somehow wrong. Why is it wrong? If anything has made me a feminist, it is this."

LaMarsh said that as she was growing up she was never really aware of being a woman because it was easier to accept the role society had assigned to you, rather than to challenge

it. She stressed that those women who are challenging their male-defined roles would experience great discomfort and pain.

Presently a professor at Osgoode Hall, University of Toronto, and formerly a minister of health and welfare and secretary of state in the Pearson cabinet, LaMarsh found little understanding among politicians of a woman's place in society.

MCGILL DAILY

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The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed in this paper are those of the staff and not the official opinion of the Students' Society. Subscription rate: \$9 per year. Printed at Imprimerie Dumont, Lasalle, Quebec. Typeset by Students' Society Typesetting. Editorial offices: 392-8955-6-7. Advertising office: 392-8902.

Opinions de certain scientifiques

by Patrick Guillem

Bien que tous les scientifiques admettent que toute forme de recherche aboutit à une application militaire ou violente, il serait injuste de penser que tous ont la même philosophie face à ce qu'ils font, ou que, perdus dans leurs laboratoires, ils soient inconscients du but final, des applications.

"Ce qui nous pousse à faire de la recherche," Jean Yves Hervé, professeur à l'Université de Montréal a répondu, "c'est un peu le même instinct qui pousse l'enfant à poser des

questions, parfois même sans se rendre compte de la gravité ou l'insolence de sa question." Savoir si l'on peut, par la science, améliorer le niveau de vie, certains en sont convaincu, d'autres restent sceptiques; "celui qui vit dans une société non scientifique à l'air aussi heureux, sinon plus." En effet, plus l'on découvre et plus l'on se rend compte de la complexité du monde qui nous entoure."

Pour un autre, il semble que "le côté scientifique ait complètement tué ses sentiments, on devrait donner à tous la chance d'expérimenter plusieurs

sortes de sociétés, parce que la plupart des hommes modernes n'ont que l'expérience d'une société basée sur la science." Mais, si "l'homme a un cerveau pour comprendre, pourquoi ne pas s'en servir; il serait primitif de refuser tout ce que nous avons déjà découvert, et traiter les savants d'hier comme des imbéciles." Certains chercheurs sont d'ailleurs surs du bénéfices que peut tirer l'humanité de leurs recherches.

Comment tirer quelque chose de ce fouillis effroyable, où chacun cherche dans son petit coin, ou des centaines, sans le savoir, font les mêmes expériences? R. Sattler, qui enseigne à McGill, répond: "Evidemment, avant la pratique, il faut une théorie, et il n'est pas si facile de dissocier ces deux aspects de la science. Cependant, il faudrait peut-être s'arrêter, le temps de bien digérer ce que nous savons déjà, de se réorganiser, ce qui permettrait aussi d'éviter des erreurs qui à long terme peuvent être très néfastes pour la vie (atome, produits polluants, et même la psychologie, qui voudrait faire des sentiments un processus logique). Cela ferait peut-être réfléchir certains savants qui ne pensent plus assez, qui ressemblent plus à une machine à diriger d'autres machines."

"Oui, continue-t-il, trop de scientifiques, de nos jours négligent l'aspect humain de la science. Ils ont trop tendance à "déhumaniser leur domaine," à refuser le rapport entre la logique et la pensée en général, alors que la logique n'est qu'une forme de pensée. Le fait de ne croire qu'en une partie des ressources humaines est faire preuve d'une étroitesse d'esprit. La conséquence qui s'en suit et que l'on remarque de plus en plus de nos jours est une

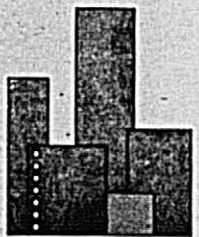
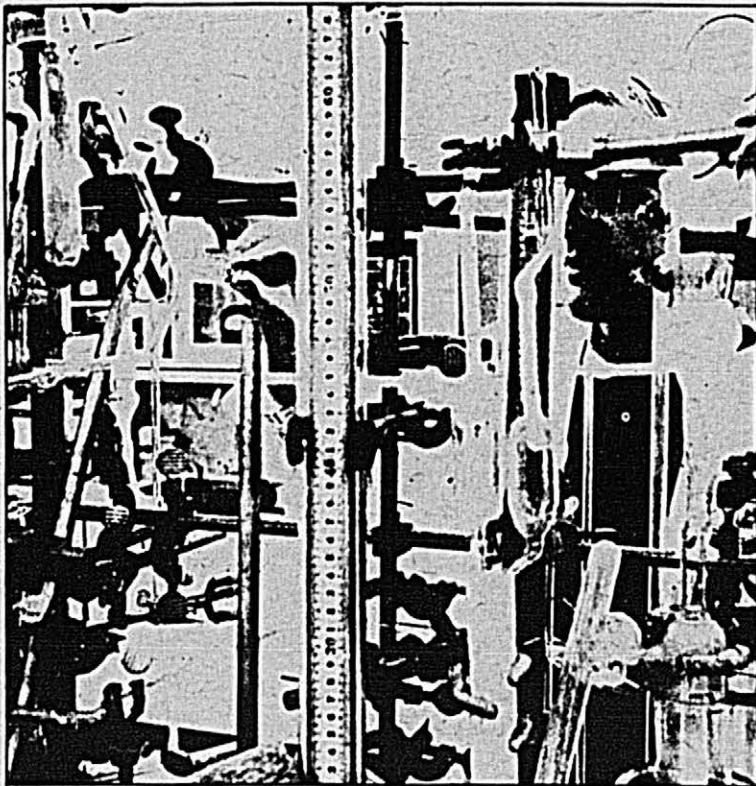
désynchronisation des sciences en général, peut-être est-ce même là une des sources de la "crise intellectuelle" à laquelle on assiste. Bien que je doute d'un retour massif à notre condition première, les chercheurs devraient plus s'appliquer à éviter les erreurs, penser aux implications de leurs découvertes. Tout arrêter ne nous avancerait pas beaucoup plus. En fait, la science n'est ni bonne ni mauvaise, tout dépend de son utilisation. Pas plus faut-il croire que celle-ci peut résoudre vos problèmes personnels, parce que le bonheur vient de dedans soi, pas de l'environnement extérieur."

Dans ce cas, nous allons continuer notre développement des sciences, mais peut-il y avoir un point de croissance limité, "peut-être y en a-t-il un, si c'est le cas, je pense que nous devons essayer de l'atteindre le plus rapidement possible. Dire que la science n'est pas tout, je ne sais pas, mais je pense tout de même que l'on est dans la bonne voie, tout du moins tant qu'il s'agit de bâtir quelque chose, et non pas de se laisser vivre, comme disent certains naturalistes. Peut-on seulement parler de limites à la science, alors que jusqu'à présent on a toujours repoussé ces limites, établies par des gens fatigués de ne jamais trouver. Ce n'est, pour moi, pas la science qui est limitée, mais l'homme, à la fois dans sa compréhension et la durée de vie. Mais pour une idée, ce n'est pas le cas!"

Cependant, cet avis n'est pas général. En effet, un autre chercheur a répondu: "Certainement, la science est limitée, à la fois pas sa méthode (le phénomène doit pouvoir être reproduit plusieurs fois, ce qui n'est pas toujours le cas), mais

aussi pas l'utilisation que l'on en fait (d'où l'utilité et la nécessité d'augmenter les recherches dans le domaine des applications pratiques). Non, je pense vraiment que la science ne nous offre qu'un aspect du monde, que l'on devrait être plus conscient de ses limites, et peut-être ainsi éviterions-nous d'exagérer un aspect seulement de la nature humaine."

Pour ce qui est du but final de la science et de toute cette recherche, personne ne sait exactement à quoi s'en tenir, cependant cela donne lieu à des commentaires intéressants, tous étant d'accord pour dire que l'on traverse une sorte de crise. "On ne suicide pas, à



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From our readers

From those who brought you pollution

by Dr. Bohumil Valeski

It is not an intention here to offend anyone by the comparison but it seems to be just another of numerous jokes of Mother Nature that we can draw a parallel between the growth pattern of us-humans and the simplest living creatures—micro-organisms. From a tiny colony of few through the period of vigorous exponential growth rate the curve illustrat-

ing the growth phenomenon slowly tapers off resulting in an accelerated decline in living numbers.

Our human numbers, presently "living it up" somewhere perhaps in the middle of the exponential growth phase, seem not to be overly concerned about the latter part of the growth curve. Scientists have indicated to us what factors there are likely to limit the

growth—just take a look in the micro-world; it is: 1) the lack of food, and 2) the accumulation of "toxic by-products" in the environment.

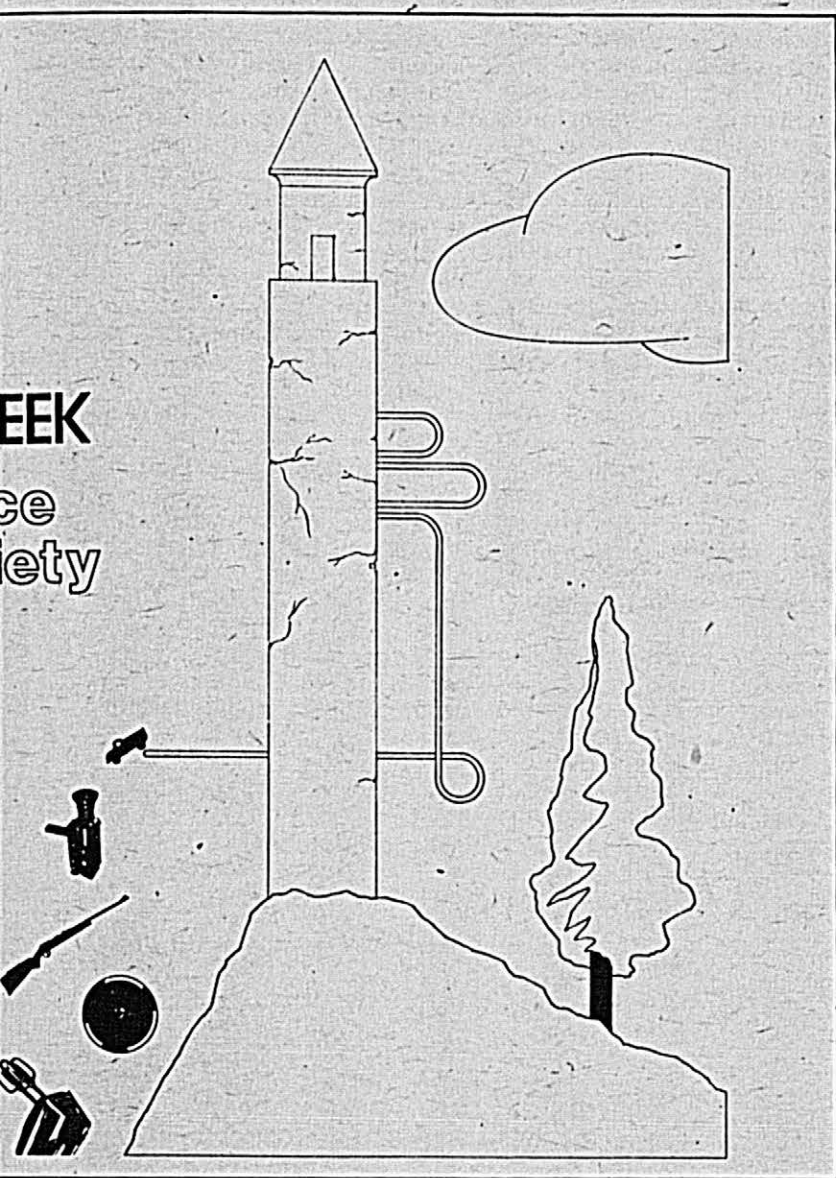
The first point certainly does not need any explanation, the second perhaps could be translated into the layman's language by a single word known to all of us: pollution.

The situation of the globe is not actually as black as the

pollution itself. Yes indeed, there seem to be at least partial answers to the most pressing problems of the future suggested by our men of science and technology. A great number of bright ideas are ready at our disposal, technological processes are being developed to feed the world's starving part of the population and, believe it or not, even those who brought you the pollution are ready to clean up.

You probably visualize engineers as those who build bridges and tall buildings. Have you thought of them as of those who design and put into operation energy conversion processes, who develop and optimize oil refinery operations, who pasteurize milk for your breakfast, who—let us be frank about it—who came up with the process spitting thousands of

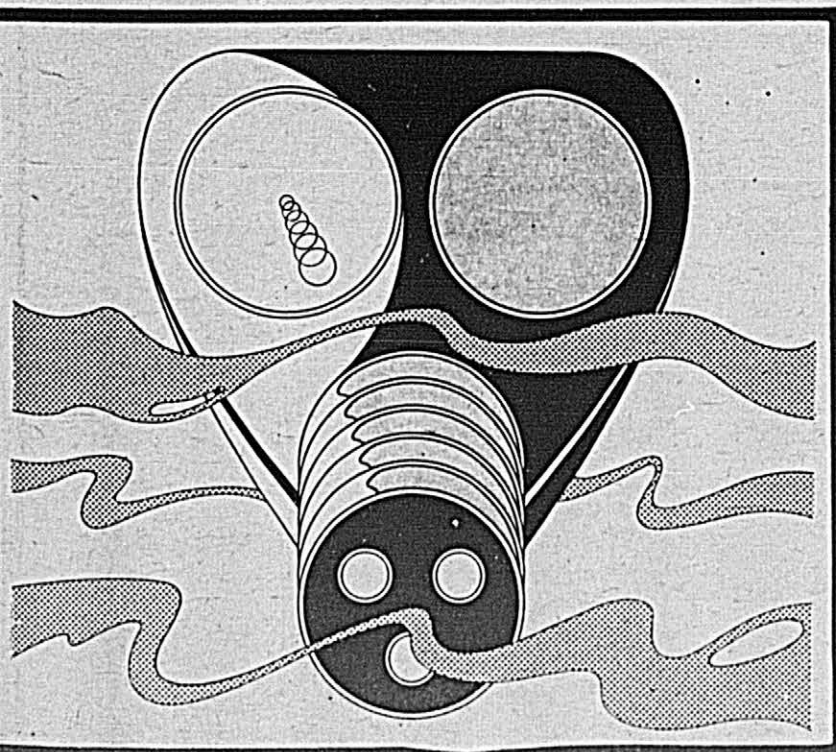
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l'ennui venu, et s'arrêter maintenant serait un peu comme prendre un médicament plus néfaste que le mal lui-même. De même, si la société est basée sur la compréhension entre les individus, la société scientifique telle que celle que nous connaissons aujourd'hui est certainement celle qui offre la meilleure entente, puisque tous peuvent comprendre les principes de base de la science. On ne peut pas ne pas être d'accord, comme c'est le cas avec les religions. Le principal avantage de cette façon de penser (scientifique) est que les questions posées sont résolubles (et ne vous empêchent pas de dormir!)"

"Je ne sais vraiment pas," a répondu un deuxième, professeur de botanique, peut-être simplement pour le plaisir de découvrir, mais je voudrais insister sur mon impression qu'il ne faut surtout pas faire de la science sa religion, comme le font certains naïfs, si intelligents soient-ils."

Le seul but de tout cela, si jamais il y en a un, je ne pense pas que l'on doive le chercher dans un futur lointain et flou, plutôt essayer de l'incorporer à notre personnalité, de se faire sa propre idée, dans un ensemble de conceptions matérielles et philosophiques du monde qui nous entoure, et que nous sommes.



From our readers

The scientists and the "technical policy"

by Youssif J. Battat

Whenever the question of science and technology policy comes under examination, usually—and hopefully—other simple questions are raised: why, from whom, to whom, what for? etc. This ought to make us step back and view the question in the context of the national culture, social political and economic systems and goals, as well as the international situation at that time. Failure to do so will certainly deprive such an inquiry from any useful value. This is a basic methodological question that researchers are faced with not only when examining science and technology policies, but any policy in any area or, in fact, any research within the social sciences.

Science in its general sense is "The state or fact of knowing; knowledge or cognizance of something specified or implied." A science is "A branch of study which is concerned either with a connected body of demonstrated truths or with observed facts systematically classified and more or less colligated by being brought under general laws, and which includes trustworthy methods for the discovery of new truth within its own domain." From these definitions, science or a science seems to be neutral. A body of natural laws and truths is the same regardless of the socio-political system to which we belong. This does not imply that these natural laws and truths cannot themselves be dynamic or constantly evolving from one level of knowledge to a higher one. Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries were subsumed early this century under the relativity theory, aspects of which have been, in the last few years, under serious reconsideration following practical experimentation.

However, Man's scientific pursuit is rarely neutral. The pursuit of knowledge related to any science is at one point or another, motivated by a number of things. This includes the possible application and use of human knowledge to achieve certain objectives, so desired, or not, by various societies or segments of a society. Controversies centered around the pursuit of knowledge in scientific fields have abounded in the past. Examples of the more familiar are the further development of atomic and

nuclear physics during the middle of this century, and in more recent years the undertaking of research in neurophysiology and in genetics.

What is true of the pursuit of knowledge in basic research is obviously even more valid for applied research and technological development. Technology is "The application of science, especially to industrial and commercial objectives" or "The entire body of methods and materials used to achieve such objectives." While the first definition portrays a more dynamic meaning of the word, the second has the merit of conveying an image of the practical process of its development. However, both emphasize industrial and commercial objectives, perhaps a sign of our society at the present time. It should be noted that consistently present in our recorded history is the development of technology for medical purposes and for military objectives—often requiring a large share of resources allocated to technological development. Thus technology or its development cannot be separated from the objectives it is or will be used for. To examine a technology or a technology policy without examining the accompanying objectives would be an absurdity.

Objectives rather than the technology are in fact the key point here; the first will tend to determine the choice of the second. These objectives are the result of a certain political process in a political system, whether monarchist, socialist or democratic. Through such a political process will, more often than not, be articulated the needs and demands of people, groups of people sharing a common interest, or a certain privileged elite. At this point science and technology policy will be merely the design of a feasible course of action set by the governing institutions to influence and determine decisions, actions and other matters, using and applying available knowledge and materials to achieve these objectives.

Far from being a simple matter, the design of a science and technology policy is subsequent to the determination of a set of national objectives reflecting social, economic and political power structure and constraints, as

well as the perceived state of knowledge. Also, implementation of such policy will, in turn, bring us to a new set of objectives stemming from a new power structure and advance our state of knowledge.

In short, science and technology policy should be considered as a continuous process. Each of its developmental stages presents two interrelated aspects: first, determination of national objectives through a political process reflecting social, economic and political power structure; second, to achieve these objectives the design and implementation of a course of action for scientific and technological development, in turn modifying these objectives and their determinants.

What is then, in this context, the role of a scientific researcher? A scientific researcher is basically contributing to carrying out the implementation of this policy. This is generally the case, regardless of the sources of the resources available to him to do his work, and also regardless of his own perceived objectives for undertaking such work. This is so whether such a policy is explicitly stated and implemented, or is a policy by default.

The above statement can be better understood when one examines the "knowledge industry" structure. Scientific research is almost exclusively carried out in institutions, often large and complex. This is due not only to the level and complexity of scientific research requiring team approach and sophisticated instruments and machinery, but also as a reflection of our reality. Science and technology are considered more and more as major instruments in attaining set objectives. Governments, segments of a society or a group of people set up and support directly or indirectly research institutions, in various forms, to develop such instruments. These institutions and the purpose of their existence reflect the needs and demands of a certain power structure and are an articulation of a science and technology policy.

Therefore, the scientist, whether doing basic or applied research, by performing his task in these institutions, becomes "engagé" and can not any more claim to be neutral. He is in fact, whether he likes it or not, or

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Pollution...

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sterile-wrapped pills every hour which can help us not only to combat flu but also to control our numbers if we wanted to?

That "cross-breed" of an engineer is the chemical engineer who possesses the skills and knowledge enabling him to make a contribution, apart from his main area of excellence which is in the chemical production processes, in such interdisciplinary fields as is food processing, manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, medical and health

sciences, textile industry, pollution control and many others. He can even manufacture the badly needed protein for the world's undernourished.

There are many industrial as well as university research teams around the world investigating the feasibility of producing so called "single-cell protein of microbial origin." The process whereby cheap and sometimes even waste raw materials are being converted into a high-protein nutritive mass is also under an active investigation in the Department of Chemical Engineering of McGill.

Computer control and optimization of the fermentation

process involved can improve yields and efficiencies to such an extent that a single plant taking up less land than Montreal railway yards would supply all the protein needed by the nation of the size of Canada. The sophisticated and versatile experimental equipment which is being designed and tested in the Department will enable the control of key production parameters. The innovative approach in linking a mini-computer facility with highly instrumented fermentation equipment opens a wide variety of powerful applications. The beauty of the fermentation protein-producing process is that it can even make use of raw

materials which otherwise pose a serious pollution and disposal problem. This project has been described in some detail in the November 1974 issue of Research McGill.

The pollution clean-up activity of chemical engineers is not connected to the protein-production process only. Developing and testing of processes aimed at pollution abatement in general is even their more typical activity. Masses of highly contaminated and often toxic waste waters are being discharged daily by the industrial complexes. We do not have to look too far—just as far as Montreal East. Specific studies aimed at techniques of treatment of industrial wastes are being conducted in the Department of Chemical Engineering on the waste water from oil refineries as well as textile plants in order to devise the ways and means of rendering it harmless to the environment and acceptable for discharge into our water streams.

Considerable technological know-how has originated from these studies which is available and awaits its usage. Let us stop talking and politicking and get down to some doing, we are ready with the clean-up technology, as soon as you are, say the chemical engineers—who brought you the pollution in the first place, originating from plants and operations trying to satisfy needs of our expanding society.

It seems that work on our campus is in the full swing on both crucial growth limiting parameters. Not that there would be anything basically wrong with limiting the globe exploding population—but there are perhaps more pleasant ways of carrying out this task rather than to die of starvation or choke to death in midst of the accumulating "toxic by-products," don't you agree?

Dr. Valeski is a professor in the Department of Chemical Engineering at McGill.

Study in Guadalajara, Mexico

The GUADALAJARA SUMMER SCHOOL, a fully accredited UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA program, will offer June 30 to August 9, anthropology, art, education, folklore, geography, history, government, language and literature. Tuition and fees, \$190; board and room with Mexican family \$245. Write to GUADALAJARA SUMMER SCHOOL, 413 New Psychology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

Students Needing Alternate Goals

Common concerns of students who are returning to education after interruptions for work, marriage, etc. Discussions..... workshops..guest speakers Meetings every Thursday 12:15 — 2:00 at the McGill Counselling Service, 522 Pine Ave. 392-5118.

EXHIBITION



mary
swaine

ahmed
yar khan

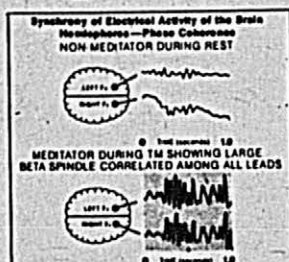
feb. 5-28
4pm-12

sponsored by
mcgill university
P.G.S.S.

thomson house
3650 mctavish

TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION Increased Brain Wave Synchrony

Transcendental Meditation synchronizes electrical waves in the left and right cerebral hemispheres, bringing about concordance of phase. This fact, together with the findings of increased intelligence, increased learning ability and increased academic performance, may be interpreted as implying functional integration of the analytic and verbal skills of the left hemisphere with the synthetic and spatial skills of the right hemisphere. On the basis of this integration brought about by Transcendental Meditation the nervous system becomes more flexible and stable at the same time.



First Reference: Banquet, J-P., "EEG and Meditation," *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, Vol. 33, p. 454, 1972, USA.

Second Reference: Banquet, J-P., "Spectral Analysis of the EEG in Meditation," *op. cit.*, Vol. 35, pp. 143-151, USA.

Introductory Lectures:
Tuesday, Feb. 4

1:00 p.m.
Rm. 116, Leacock Bldg.
Admission free —

Wednesday, Feb. 5

1:00 p.m.
Rm. 116, Leacock Bldg.
Everyone welcome

Students' International Meditation Society

Members of the cast of

'WE ARE HERE'

the Soviet Jewish Folk Ensemble (all recent immigrants from the Soviet Union to Israel presently touring North America) currently performing at Place des Arts will be at Hillel, 3460 Stanley

to meet informally with students over lunch.

Today at 1 pm



These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

Camp Maromac

requires

EXPERIENCED MATURE STAFF

Male and Female
Minimum Age—18

For the Following Positions—

1. Senior Counsellors
2. Tennis Instructor
3. Arts & Crafts Instructor
4. Sailing Instructor
5. Canoeing Instructor
6. Physical Education Instructor
7. Asst. Food Services Manager
8. Kitchen Aids

SALARY: dependent on experience.

TO APPLY: between 3 p.m. & 5 p.m.
514-888-1753

WANTED

TUTOR — experienced and qualified in teaching PHYSICS 102 and CALCULUS 121, by the hour, phone 849-0211 between 7 and 9

LOST

Jan. 31, 75 — Women's Seiko dated watch, black suede band, blue face. Little monetary value, great sentimental value. Reward offered. Contact Susan K. 721-3235.

FOR SALE

TRAIL WISE BACKPACK: Excellent condition — fully waterproof undivided bag — for serious hikers—paid \$75 now \$45. Call 843-8047.

ENTERTAINMENT

See BABES ON BROADWAY and you'll never be the same. Wed., Feb. 5. FDAA 8:00 p.m. 50 cents. Info 392-8934.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbit? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

JOBS:

Baby girl needs sitter. Near campus. Monday and/or Wednesday. 9:30 a.m.—3:30 p.m. Call 282-1485.

MISCELLANEOUS

QUEBEC CARNIVAL: February 9, leave Montreal at 7:45 am and return by midnight on Voyageur buses. Only \$7—reserve and pay by February 4 at Hillel (3460 Stanley) 845-9171. Call now!!!

He will be riding two black horses when he comes. He will be with his evolutionary friends when he comes. He will be kissing all your roses and enhancing various poses so don't forget to see him when he comes. Time: 11:30, Feb. 5. Place: Lower Campus.

Astrology — Study the techniques of predicting the future scientifically through the use of Astrology & Tarot. Register in Union Lobby 11-1 pm Tues. to Thurs. or phone 392-3094.

Hypnotism — Self relaxation, study habits can be improved through Hypnotism. Sign up in Union Lobby 11-1 Tues. & Thurs. & Wed.

"El Cheapo" lunches, Mon. — Fri. 12-2, Yellow Door Coffee House, 3625 Aylmer. 392-4947.

Electronic Calculator

Lloyds Accumatic 55.....\$39.95

inverse, square root,
full memory, squared,
percentage [1 yr. guarantee]

THE BUYING CLUB

3587 University St., corner Prince Arthur 392-8094

Technology...

continued from page 5

whether he agrees with it or not, making the implementation of a science and technology policy possible.

Typically, the so-called "non-engage" scientist is right in the heart of the neutrality of science and technology syndrome. His claim that his research is just "scientific" and neutral comes from a combination of a number of sources. To name a few: the inner contradiction stemming from a dichotomy between his desire for doing scientific work and his acceptance of the end-use of his research; the social pressure to "depoliticize" scientific research, using among other things, the promotion of scientific excellency rather than questioning the purpose of scientific development; through various institutional layers and various mechanisms such as division of labor, he is often prevented from becoming involved in the actual use of the results of his work, thus a false feeling of non-involvement arises.

The above few lines are presented not to answer questions but merely to raise them and hopefully stimulate some discourse. We, both scientist and non-scientist, must ask ourselves—"What is the role of a scientist?" Or, "What is our own role in society?"

Youssef J. Battat is a special student in East Asian Studies. The second part of this article, citing particular examples from the People's Republic of China and the United States, will appear soon in the Daily.

Letters

Zeb's Zolaism

To the Daily:

Zeb Cohen's latest in the series of reports on the exploits of the "magnificent" Caribnians-McGill Intramural Hockey—was the last straw! Not only has Zeb failed to cover the other teams in the league, but the team he does manage to write about (his team) has one of the worst won-lost records. And his reporting, apart from being an effective emetic, is overwhelmingly biased.

It's bad enough that Zeb doesn't do his job. Does he have to add further insult by subjecting us to his inane prattle? If the sports pages are to be used by such a meager mentality as Zeb's then sports coverage should be abolished altogether. A more acceptable solution would be to give Zeb a permanent leave of absence. A proposition which few individuals who have read his reports would find disagreeable.

Phil Nixon

Weston Pool

Recreational Swimming Schedule

Mon.	11:30 am-3*; 5-7; 8-9:30 pm
Tues.	11:30 am-2*; 5-7; 8-9:30 pm
Wed.	11:30 am-3 ; 5-6; 7:30-9:30 pm
Thurs.	11:30 am-12:30; 5-7; 8-9:30 pm
Fri.	11:30 am-3*; 5-9:30 pm

*classes also from 12:30-1:30
Schedule in effect until March 19, 1975.

PROFESSOR ISTVAN DEAK

Director,
Institute on East Central Europe,
Columbia University
will speak on

"DOING HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN EAST CENTRAL EUROPE"

Wednesday, February 5, 1975 at 3:30 pm
Arts Council Room

THE BIG ONE

Big taste, big satisfaction

Warning: The Department of National Health and Welfare advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked.

STUDENT GET-TOGETHER

Reservations for all occasions
Watch your favourite sports on our 4 colour TVs
Latest POP MUSIC at night
Good food at moderate prices
Check for our student specials
Friendliest service in a nice atmosphere
Rendez-vous of all MCGILL STUDENTS

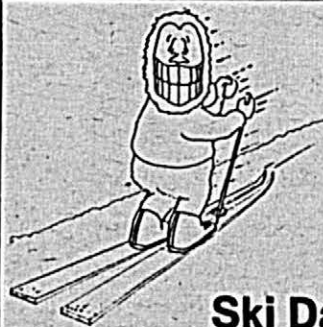
Early Breakfast—8:00 to 11:00 AM.

GREAT TUESDAY SPECIAL

From 5 to 8 pm
ALL THE SPAGHETTI YOU
CAN EAT for only \$1.00!

ASK FOR OUR EXCELLENT
SANDWICHES AND SUBMARINES ANY DAY

2080 UNION ST. [CORNER KENNEDY]

**McGill Winter Carnival '75**

Ski Day at Owl's Head
Friday, February 21, 1975
(Midterm Holiday)

Buses leave from the Union at 7:30 and 8:30
(for Engineering students at 8:00 from Milton gates)

Cost: \$7.50 (Bus & Tow) \$4.00 (Bus Only)
\$3.50 (Tow alone)

Disco at Nite in the Chalet

Returning: to McGill at 6:00, 8:00, 10:00, midnight

Reserve your place now—Union B-24, 392-8911

1st come, 1st served

Rentals & Ski Instruction available

Tobogganing, Cross Country & Giant Slalom Course
Facilities

McGill Winter Carnival '75

needs people to enter...

Mon. Feb. 17—Broomball Game 2:00 pm—lower campus

Plumber's Pot Staff challenges Dally Staff

Tues. Feb. 18—Tug of War, Snowball Fight, Flag Ice Derby (bring your own skates), Telephone Booth Packing

—Participants needed.

1:30 pm —Spaghetti Bowl Adm. \$2.50 per team of 5

Wed. Feb. 19—Inter-Faculty Toilet Bowl Game (football game, MC: Peter Dalla Riva)

—teams needed from each faculty (male & female)

12:30 pm —Three-legged Hockey Game
N.B. Bring skates & sticks

Thurs. Feb. 20—Karnival Krawl - adm. \$1.00, 1:30 pm

Fri. Feb. 21 —All Day: Ski Day at Owl's Head Cost \$7.50 (bus & tow)

Sat. Feb. 22 —Car Rally - entrance fee: \$5.50 (includes entry to nite event) Sign up in B-24

1:30 pm —Frigid Follies (Indiv. Races)
X-C skiing, snowshoeing etc. - lower campus

Sign up for all events in B-24, Union, 392-8911
Refs needed

HAVE IT YOUR WAY!**Charles Darwin
Ski Expedition**

\$6.00

You get transportation to and from Mont Bromont, night ski pass, entertainment (with two live bands), after skiing and one beer.

\$4.00

- You get all except the ski pass—Bring your own toboggan.

\$2.50

- If you drive up, \$2.50 will get you a ticket for a ski pass, after-ski entertainment, and a beer.

All the above tickets must be bought before **Feb. 7 by 4:00 pm**
at

N2/8 Stewart. Buses leave from McGill Students' Union, 3480 McTavish at 6:30 pm on Feb. 7, and return approximately 2:00 am Feb. 8.

For any information about the "expedition" call Mark Gans at 737-8794 or drop by the MBSU office, N2/8 Stewart.

**THE
BAD NEWS
FROM
GERTRUDE'S**

Gertrude's discontinues happy hour today once and for all.

Instead the staff and management are sad to announce new **UNhappy hours** from 4 to 6 every day. **UNhappy hours** for us. But we hope **happy hours** for you.

You'll pay 40 cents for a pint of regular beer, 45 cents for a pint of premium beer. And all regular liquor or liquor and mix will be 99 cents. An incredible

bargain if you want our opinion. What else can we tell you? Except that these new prices make us very **UNhappy**.

Come be **UNhappy** at Gertrude's during the new **UNhappy hours** every day from 4 to 6. We're crying to see you.

GERTRUDE'S
THE UNION BAR

Remember, Sunday we'll be featuring **Harlequin**, the mellowest country rock band in town, starting at 8:00. Tell all your friends. And don't forget to come yourself.